

Literary
CORBY
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL
REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1960



J. V. DYER, M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

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Corby Urban District Council

Chairman of the Council :
COUNCILLOR L. J. GODFREY, J.P.

Public Health Committee :

COUNCILLORS	
REV. A. BROOKE WESTCOTT (Chairman)	
T. E. BLAKESTON	MRS. A. MCSKIMMING
S. BOULTON	C. STEWART
L. J. GODFREY, J.P.	W. STEWART
MRS. E. MARSHALL	E. E. WRIGHT

Clerk of the Council :
G. B. BLACKALL, M.B.E., A.I.M.I.A., D.P.A.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

J. V. DYER, M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Also holds the appointment of Medical Officer of Health for :—
Burton Latimer, Desborough and Rothwell Urban Districts and Kettering
Rural District.
Assistant County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer.

Secretary :
MISS M. W. Langley

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent :
*†G. WATERWORTH, C.S.I.B., M.I.P.C., D.P.A. (London)

Assistant Public Health Inspector :
*§S. H. REED, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Pupil Public Health Inspector :
J. HICK

Clerical Staff :
MRS. P. M. PRIDMORE (Resigned November)
MRS. M. B. T. COLES
MRS. A. M. DONALDSON (Appointed October)
MISS M. McCAFFERTY (Appointed November)
B. HAYCOCK (Resigned May)

*Certified Meat and Food Inspector.

† Certified Smoke Inspector.

§Certificate of the Institute of Housing.

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Public Health Department,
75 London Road,
KETTERING.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Corby Urban District Council.*

May, 1961

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Urban District of Corby, in respect of the year ending 31st December, 1960. The form and content are in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 1/61, dated 31st January, 1961.

The population continues to rise. The 1960 mid-year estimate was 34,700, an increase of 1,970 over the previous year, with a natural increase of 780. It is anticipated that following the proposed extension of the local Iron and Steel Works, with the resulting demand for labour, the population will reach 55,000 by 1965, then by natural growth, reach 75,000 towards the end of the century. This will impose a tremendous task on the planning, housing and health authorities. At all costs, an overcrowded "shanty town", arising from a shortage of accommodation must be resisted. I consider that we should accept that a number of controlled caravan sites must be permitted in or near Corby, at least for contractors' staff. The recent Caravans Act enables the local authority to demand the highest possible standards on the sites. Although not the ideal dwelling in which to establish permanent residence, especially when there are several children, caravans do at least provide a home with pride of possession, and enable people to avoid living in lodgings or with relatives. They are particularly useful in that a family remains as a unit when a man's occupation requires frequent moves about the country.

The Infant Mortality Rate for the year, 32.09 per 1,000 live births, is the highest for several years. Eight of the babies were premature, and ten had congenital defects. The Maternity Unit, built by the Oxford Regional Hospital Board is nearing completion, and should prove a further valuable asset for the health and welfare of this young and progressive town.

Amongst the recent Acts of Parliament was the Noise Abatement Act. This will be a useful instrument in eliminating anti-social noise and restricting the use of loud speakers, music, bells etc., which announce the presence of mobile shops, political meetings, lost sleeping pills and the like—particularly necessary in a town such as Corby, where almost one-third of the working population is asleep at every hour of the day.

Regarding Infectious Diseases, the year will be remembered for the Dysentery outbreak which came in with the New Year. The causative bacteria live what can be called a hand to mouth existence, and the episode emphasises my battle-cry of "Wash Your Hands". It takes five minutes to make a habit, five years to break it. Children must be made to wash before meals and after every visit to the toilet, so that it becomes second nature. It is unpleasant and objectionable to ingest one's own germs, downright revolting to risk other people's.

Your Public Health Inspectors and I continued to accept invitations to speak and lecture to various social and professional associations in the town. Early in 1960, the Council agreed to purchase a film projector. When it comes it will be most useful to the departmental staff as an aid to lecturing and illustrating pictorially what may be difficult to put into words. One hundred years ago, Florence Nightingale said "Benevolence must be educated". This is even more true today, in our Welfare State. As I wrote last year, it is useless providing a costly comprehensive Health Service if people are not taught how to help themselves and to use the service correctly.

In a short time, I shall be leaving your service to take up a newly created appointment which I have been offered by the County Council. I feel that in doing this, my interests and capabilities will be used for the benefit of a greater number of people, than at present. I have thoroughly enjoyed my work in Corby, and gained much useful experience. They have been two years which I shall recall with pride and pleasure.

I am grateful to the staff of the Health Department for their good work throughout the year. In particular I wish to acknowledge the work of Miss Langley.

Finally, I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the continued interest and support of the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN V. DYER,

Medical Officer of Health.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Certain information contained in this Annual Report has been supplied by the following, to whom acknowledgement is made, and the Medical Officer of Health wishes personally to thank them for their co-operation during the year :—

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL.

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

HOUSING MANAGER.

CORBY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

ENGINEER AND MANAGER MID-NORTHAMPTONSHIRE WATER BOARD.

CORBY DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE.

MESSRS. STEWARTS AND LLOYDS, LIMITED.

OXFORD REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.

MANAGER, MINISTRY OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL INSURANCE.

MANAGER, MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.

Summary of Vital Statistics

Comparative Statistics for the Five Year Period 1956 to 1960

		1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Area of the Urban District (acres)	...	3,622	3,622	3,622	3,622	3,622
Population (Registrar-General's Estimate)	...	26,240	28,530	30,620	32,730	34,700
Number of Live Births	...	716	827	815	838	966
Legitimate	...	683	792	777	808	925
Illegitimate	...	33	35	38	30	41
Birth rate per 1,000 population	...	27.29	28.99	26.62	25.60	27.84
Number of Still Births	...	14	24	18	16	13
Legitimate	...	9	24	18	16	13
Illegitimate	...	5	—	—	—	—
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births		19.18	28.20	21.61	18.74	13.28
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population		0.53	0.84	0.59	0.49	0.37
Number of Deaths	...	109	131	148	134	186
Death rate per 1,000 population	...	4.15	4.59	4.83	4.09	5.36
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	...	—	1	—	—	—
Number of Infant Deaths	...	16	26	17	14	31
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	...	22.35	31.44	20.86	16.71	32.09
Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	...	18.16	20.56	6.13	13.13	18.63
Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis		2	1	1	1	2
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis		1	1	1	1	2
Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms	...	16	21	35	22	29
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Enteritis and Diarrhoea under two years of age	...	—	—	1	1	2
Deaths from Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	...	—	—	—	—	—
Natural increase in population, <i>i.e.</i> Increase of Births over Deaths	...	607	696	667	704	780

SECTION A

General Statistics of the Area

Social Conditions including Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants

The social conditions of the District are very good, as is to be expected of a new town. Very few houses are without bathrooms or gardens, and there are adequate open spaces with facilities for sports and recreation. Plans are well forward for the construction of a swimming pool, assembly halls and other places of entertainment.

There is virtually full employment for both male and female labour at the moment, but there will be a need for further light industries to absorb the working female population within the next few years.

By far the chief occupations of the inhabitants are the manufacture of iron and steel, steel tubes and associated trades, and building and civil engineering. Other factories are concerned with the production of footwear, clothing, foodstuffs, trailers and electrical equipment.

The Corby Employment Exchange covers the Urban District with a few parishes of the surrounding Rural District. The state of unemployment was as follows :—

Registered unemployed on 11.1.1960 201 men (40 temporary)
285 women

Registered unemployed on 16.1.1961 91 men (7 temporary)
170 women

There are 372 men and 56 women registered as Disabled Persons, all but about 20 being employed throughout the year.

Extracts from Vital Statistics, 1960

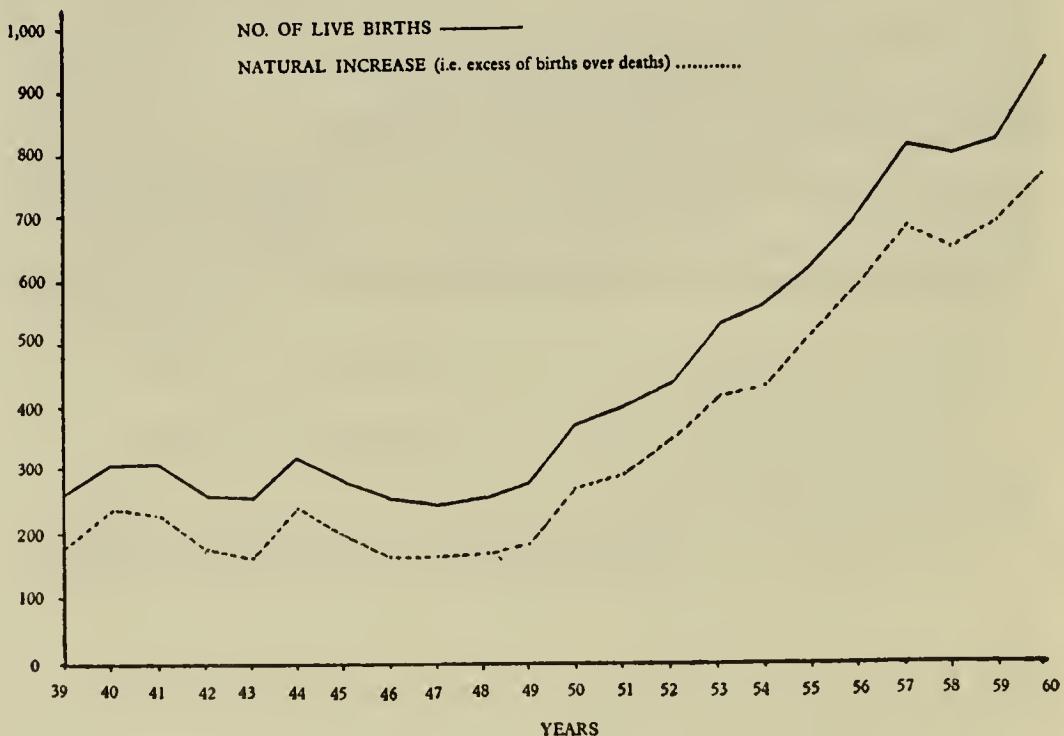
Live Births						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	494	431	925
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	23	18	41
						Totals	517	449
							<u>517</u>	<u>449</u>
								966
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population						...	...	27.84
Adjusted Birth Rate (comparability factor 0.82)	...					...	...	22.83
Still Births						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	13
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
						Totals	3	10
							<u>3</u>	<u>10</u>
								13
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)	...					...	...	13.28
Deaths						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number registered all causes	...	...	...	...	...	128	58	186
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population						...	...	5.36
Adjusted Death Rate (comparability factor 2.54)						...	...	13.61
Deaths from Maternal Causes	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Maternal Mortality Rate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Deaths of Infants (under 1 year)						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
						20	11	31
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births						...	...	32.09
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births						...	...	32.43
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births						...	...	24.39
Deaths of Infants (under 4 weeks)						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
						12	6	18
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	...					...	...	18.63

STATISTICS RELATING TO BIRTHS
LIVE BIRTHS 1939 - 1960

Year	Estimated Mid-Year Population	Registered Live Births	Rate per 1,000 Population Corby U.D.	Rate per 1,000 Population Administrative County	Rate per 1,000 Population England & Wales
1939	11,300	276	24.42	15.02	15.0
1940	11,100	317	28.55	13.94	14.6
1941	11,330	319	28.15	13.51	14.2
1942	11,320	265	23.40	16.66	15.8
1943	11,220	264	23.52	17.91	16.5
1944	11,080	330	29.78	20.07	17.6
1945	11,330	290	25.59	18.98	16.1
1946	12,170	262	21.52	19.17	19.1
1947	12,450	255	20.48	20.42	20.5
1948	13,260	263	19.83	17.46	17.9
1949	13,970	282	20.18	16.19	16.7
1950 *	15,700	380	23.71	15.71	15.8
1951 *	17,000	409	23.56	15.57	15.5
1952 *	18,250	449	24.11	15.50	15.3
1953 *	19,720	542	24.18	16.16	15.5
1954 *	20,360	573	24.20	16.20	15.2
1955 *	23,830	639	23.06	15.49	15.0
1956 *	26,240	716	22.92	16.67	15.7
1957 *	28,530	827	24.35	17.03	16.1
1958 *	30,620	815	22.09	16.95	16.4
1959 *	32,730	838	20.99	16.6	16.5
1960 *	34,700	966	22.83	17.70	17.1

*Corrected figure.

BIRTHS



Year	Infant Mortality		Neonatal Mortality		Still Births		Maternal Mortality	
	Corby No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Corby No.	E. & W. Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Corby No.	E. & W. Rate per 1,000 Total Births	Corby No.	E. & W. Rate per 1,000 Total Births
1939	18	65.21	15	54.35	10	34.96	37.8	2.82
1940	19	59.93	10	31.55	12	36.47	6.08	2.16
1941	22	68.96	9	28.21	11	35.33	—	2.23
1942	12	45.28	4	15.09	21	73.42	—	2.01
1943	18	68.18	10	37.88	25.2	33.0	—	2.29
1944	10	30.30	8	24.24	10	36.49	1.79	1.93
1945	18	62.06	9	31.03	24.3	26.54	2	3.40
1946	13	49.61	10	38.17	24.8	13.60	1	1.79
1947	18	70.58	41.4	11	43.14	4	15.03	3.75
1948	12	45.62	33.9	7	26.62	22.7	27.58	1.43
1949	10	35.28	32.4	8	28.37	19.7	22.7	—
1950	14	36.84	29.6	10	26.31	19.3	33.08	1.17
1951	7	17.11	29.7	4	9.78	6	24.1	—
1952	15	33.41	27.6	10	22.27	9	23.2	1.02
1953	14	25.83	26.8	11	20.30	17.7	—	0.98
1954	21	36.65	25.4	12	20.94	17.7	—	0.86
1955	13	20.35	24.9	10	15.65	17.3	22.7	2.38
1956	16	22.35	23.7	13	18.16	16.8	23.0	0.79
1957	26	31.44	23.1	17	20.56	16.5	22.5	0.72
1958	17	20.86	22.6	5	6.13	16.2	21.6	1.81
1959	14	16.71	22.2	11	13.13	15.8	18.74	0.76
1960	31	32.09	21.7	18	18.63	15.6	13.28	0.69
						13	19.7	0.64
							—	0.56
							—	0.47
							—	0.43
							—	0.38
							—	0.39

Classification of Causes of Death during 1960

			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	2	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	1	1
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	1	1	2
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	4	—	4
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	8	—	8
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	—	3	3
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	—	1	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	6	7	13
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	1	—	1
16.	Diabetes	...	1	—	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	8	5	13
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	20	6	26
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	2	1	3
20.	Other heart disease	...	8	8	16
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	4	—	4
22.	Influenza	...	1	—	1
23.	Pneumonia	...	6	4	10
24.	Bronchitis	...	11	4	15
25.	Other disease of respiratory system	...	3	—	3
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	—	—	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	3	—	3
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	3	1	4
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	1	—	1
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	11	1	12
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	12	11	23
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	6	1	7
34.	All other accidents	...	4	2	6
35.	Suicide	...	2	1	3
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	—	—	—
Totals		...	128	58	186

Comments on Vital Statistics

1. **Population.**—The population continues to increase by about 2,000 every year, as it has done since 1953. The Registrar General's mid 1960 estimate of the home population is 34,700, an increase of 1,970 over the previous mid-year estimate. The natural increase (excess of births over deaths) in 1960 was 780. The density of population is 9.58 persons per acre, and the housing factor 3.71 persons per house.
2. **Births.**—In 1960 there were 966 live births, 128 more than in 1959 and the highest number yet in Corby, giving a Crude Birth Rate of 27.84 per 1,000 population. The Registrar General issues a Comparability Factor (0.82) which allows for the different age and sex distribution of Corby and provides a comparison with that of England and Wales as a whole. The Corrected Birth Rate (i.e. Comparability Factor x Crude Birth Rate) for 1960 is 22.83 which can be compared with the provisional Birth Rate of 17.1 per 1,000 population for England and Wales in 1960. A summary of statistics relating to births is shown on page 10, from the year in which Corby became an Urban district.
3. **Deaths.**—Deaths from all causes numbered 186, 52 more than in the previous year, corresponding to a Crude Death Rate of 5.36 per 1,000 population. After adjustment with the Comparability Factor of 2.54, the rate was 13.61 per 1,000 population which may be compared with the provisional rate for England and Wales of 11.5 per 1,000 population. The table on page 12 shows all the deaths classified by cause and sex, but the table below and the block diagram on page 14 show more clearly the relative importance of the principal causes.

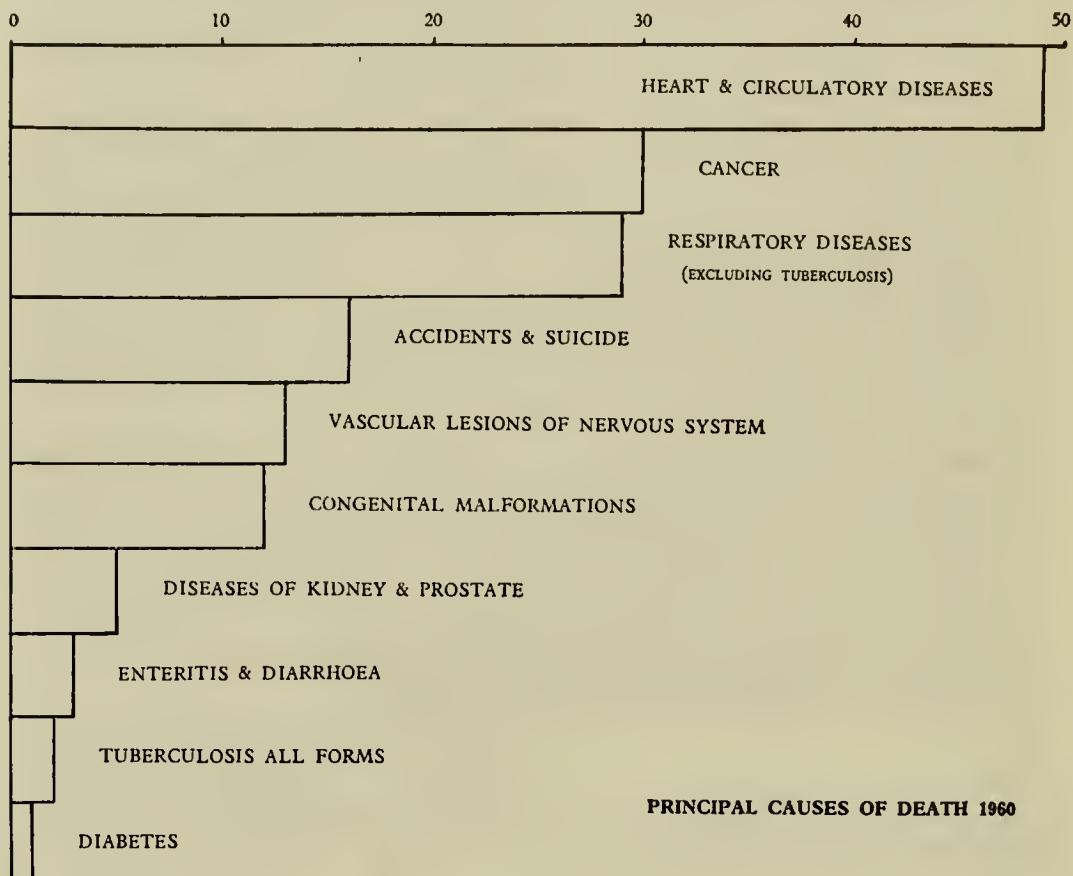
Principal Causes of Death	No. of Deaths	Percentage of total	Rate per 1,000 Population
Heart and Circulatory Diseases ...	49	26.4	1.41
Cancer ...	30	16.2	0.86
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) ...	29	15.3	0.84
Accidents and Suicide ...	16	8.6	0.46
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	13	7.0	0.37
Congenital Malformations ...	12	6.5	0.35
Diseases of the Kidney and Prostate ...	5	2.7	0.14
Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	3	1.6	0.09
Tuberculosis (all forms) ...	2	1.1	0.06
Diabetes ...	1	0.5	0.03
All other causes ...	26	14.1	0.75
Totals ...	186	100.0	5.36

Diseases of the heart and circulatory system were the commonest cause of death, and in this group, the chief single cause was Coronary Thrombosis.

It is satisfactory that once again there were no deaths from Maternal causes.

Once again, deaths due to accidents, road accidents and suicide total nearly 10% of all deaths. The number of deaths following domestic accidents rises annually and unless serious measures are taken, will continue to do so, especially with an ageing population. Local Authorities

should play an active part in Home Safety education, and are fortunate in having qualified health and engineering staff who could advise on adaptions to property (e.g. handrails, unnecessary steps), lecture, investigate local cases and conduct research into the possible remedies.



During the year, the Public Health Committee wisely decided that a Corby Home Safety Committee should be formed, separate from the Road Safety Committee. The Chairman of the Council called a public meeting and the necessary organisation was in progress by the end of the year.

4. **Infant Mortality.**—31 children died before their first birthday, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 32.09 per 1,000 live births. This is disappointingly high—the provisional rate for England and Wales being 21.7.

The number of babies who died within twenty-eight days of independent existence was 18, the majority due to prematurity and congenital defect. This is the Neo-natal Mortality, and the rate is 18.63 per 1,000 live births.

5. **Still Births.**—13 Still Births were registered within the District, giving a Still Birth Rate of 13.28 per 1,000 total births. The rate for England and Wales, 1960 was 19.7.

The Population (Statistics) Act, 1960, which came into effect on 1st October, 1960 requires doctors and midwives to make a statement of the cause of death of every still born child. The object is to provide a regular series of statistics on the causes of still births which together with other information obtained at the registration of a birth should help in the study of mortality at and about the time of birth.

The causes of Infants Deaths, with age and sex were as follows :—

Age	Sex	Cause of Death
1 hour	M	Prematurity. Exomphalos.
2 hours	M	Prematurity 25 - 40 weeks. Accidental Haemorrhage.
2 hours	M	Exomphalos incompatible with life.
3 hours	F	Atelectasis. Prematurity. P.M.
4 hours	F	Intra Cranial Haemorrhage. Breech Delivery.
6 hours	M	Respiratory Failure. Prematurity. Twin.
15 hours	F	Post Partum Shock. Cerebral Anoxia. Breech Delivery. P.M.
18 hours.	F	Atelectasis. Prematurity.
22 hours	M	Prematurity.
1 day	M	Respiratory Collapse. Operation for Exomphalos.
1 day	M	Prematurity. Broncho Pneumonia. Twin.
1 day	F	Prematurity. 24th week.
2 days	M	Cerebral Anoxia. Atelectasis. Perinatal and Antenatal distress. Breech delivery.
2 days	F	Tension. Pneumothorax Tracheo - Oesophageal Fistula. P.M.
2 days	M	Pulmonary Atelectasis. Congestive Heart Failure. Congenital Pulmonary Aortic Anastomosis.
3 days	M	Broncho Pneumonia. Ventricular Septal Defect. P.M.
2 weeks	M	Marasmus. Congenital Hypertrophic Pyloric Stenosis. P.M.
3 weeks	M	Dehydration. Gastro Enteritis of unknown Aetiology. P.M.
1 month	M	Broncho Pneumonia. Cachexia. Pyloric Stenosis. P.M.
6 weeks	M	Broncho Pneumonia. P.M.
2 months	M	Severe dehydration. Broncho Pneumonia. P.M.
2 months	M	Spina Bifida and Myelo-Meningocele.
3 months	F	Gastro Enteritis and dysentery.
3 months	M	Acute Bronchitis. P.M.
4 months	F	Empyema. Lobar Pneumonia. P.M.
5 months	M	Broncho Pneumonia. Congenital Defect of Heart. Mongolism. P.M.
6 months	M	Endocardial Fibro-Elastosis. Terminal inhalation of vomit. P.M.
6 months	F	Pulmonary Oedema due to inhalation of vomit and early Broncho Pneumonia. P.M.
6 months	F	Broncho Pneumonia. Anyotomia Congenita.
8 months	M	Ventricular Haemorrhage. Hydrocephalus. Basal Cistern Block.
11 months	F	Asthenia. Secondary growths in liver and lungs. Malignant Aplastic Tumour Pelvis.

SECTION B

General Provision of Health Services

In subsequent sections, full details will be found relating to infectious diseases and environmental health within the Urban District, for which the Council is directly responsible.

The present section is related to those health services which concern more the personal health and welfare of the individual rather than public health and the community. The Health Committee of the Northamptonshire County Council is responsible for administration of some of these services under Part III of the National Health Service Act.

Liaison between County Council Services and District Council Services is facilitated by the fact that your Medical Officer of Health is also a School Medical Officer and Assistant County Medical Officer.

Laboratory Facilities.—The Public Health Laboratory, Northampton and the Department of Pathology at Kettering General Hospital are available for the examination of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and control of infectious diseases. The following specimens were examined during the year :—

Urine	...	...	...	...	...	1
Faeces	...	...	...	...	...	442
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	3
Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ox Tongue	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pork Pie	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cockles	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mussels	...	...	...	...	...	1

My thanks are due to Dr. L. Hoyle of the Public Health Laboratory, Northampton and to Dr. H. J. Voss, Pathological Department, General Hospital, Kettering, for their bacteriological reports.

Arrangements were made during the year with Mr. E. Voelcker, A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C., to accept, on behalf of the Council, samples of water and other foods for chemical analysis.

Ambulance Services.—This is one of the services for which the County Council are responsible, and the area is adequately covered. Radio-controlled ambulances are stationed at Corby and Kettering.

Domiciliary Services.—These include District Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors, who are all highly trained, qualified nurses on the staff of the County Medical Officer. The Home Help Service, also provided by the County Council, is proving more and more valuable in relieving people of domestic worries during periods of illness or confinement, and in helping old folks to remain in their own homes, so that they can retain their treasured independence.

Immunisation and Vaccination.—Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis and vaccination against smallpox are free services, available either from the family doctor or at the County Child Welfare Clinics. Certain age groups of children can also be given B.C.G. vaccination to protect against Tuberculosis; this is done through the School Health Service.

Treatment Centres and Clinics

1. Corby Diagnostic Centre. Clinics are as follows :—

Monday:

9 a.m.	Chest Clinic—Diagnosis.
9 a.m.	Medical Clinic (1st, 3rd and 5th weeks of month).
2 p.m.	Surgical Clinic (1st and 3rd weeks of month).

Tuesday:

9 a.m.	Physical Medicine.
9 a.m.	Gynaecological and Ante-natal Clinics (1st and 3rd weeks).
9 a.m.	Gynaecological Clinic (2nd and 4th weeks of month).
9-30 a.m.	Orthoptic Clinic treatments.
2 p.m.	E.N.T.
2 p.m.	Psychiatric Clinic (Alternate weeks).

Wednesday:

10 a.m.	Surgical Clinic (Alternate weeks).
2 p.m.	Orthoptic Clinic.
2 p.m.	School Eye Clinic.
3 p.m.	Ophthalmological Clinic.

Thursday:

8-45 a.m.	Medical Clinic.
9 a.m.	Ante-natal.
9 a.m.	Chest Clinic—Treatment.
2 p.m.	Child Welfare Clinic.

Friday:

9 a.m.	Dermatological Clinic.
9 a.m.	Paediatric Clinic.
2 p.m.	Psychiatric Clinic.

2. County Council Clinics

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES : (except during August).

Rockingham Road—Every Tuesday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Elizabeth Street—Every Monday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Beanfield Bungalow—2nd and 4th Mondays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Consultations. Other Mondays—Health Education.

IMMUNISATION CLINIC :

Rockingham Road—First Monday in each month 9.30 a.m. to 11 a.m. (except during August).

RELAXATION AND PARENTCRAFT CLASSES :

Rockingham Road—Tuesdays 9.30 a.m. and 10.30 a.m.

Exeter Hall—Wednesdays 2.30 p.m.

Beanfield Bungalow—Wednesdays 7 p.m.

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS :

Rockingham Road—Every Monday 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. ; Tuesdays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ; Wednesdays 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. ; Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon. (except during August).

Drill Hall—Thursdays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

3. Oxford Regional Hospital Board—

- (a) Tuberculosis.—Nuffield Diagnostic Centre, Corby.
- (b) Venereal Diseases.—St. Mary's Hospital, Kettering.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.—This Act gives Local Authorities powers to enable them to deal expeditiously with the certain cases of persons in need of care and attention which they are unable to provide for themselves and are not receiving from other people. No formal action was taken under this Section of this Act during the year.

Voluntary Organisations.—The following Voluntary Organisations undertake very useful work in Corby to which our thanks are due :—

1. *Corby Nursing Care Committee.* The Committee carry on very generous work visiting sick and chronic sick in their homes. They also provide presents and essentials for the sick and visit the hospitals. At Christmas they visit and give gifts to Old Age Pensioners and house bound.
2. *Women's Voluntary Services (W.V.S.).* The W.V.S. carry on useful public work in Corby, such as distribution of Welfare Foods at the Clinics, the provision of clothing and furniture to families in need, and the distribution of Christmas presents to these families.
3. *Old People's Welfare Committee.* Two successful concerts contributed to the funds of the committee, and grants were given to old people's clubs to buy handicraft materials and other amenities. The chiropody service continued successfully, aided by generous financial assistance from the County Council.
4. *Corby Social Services Co-ordinating Committee.* This committee has now been meeting regularly for three years, and continues to do most useful work. Its objects are :—
 - (i) To deal with "problem families" of which a New Town with a population drawn from all parts of the British Isles and most European countries, there must of necessity be a large number than in a normal town of comparable size.
 - (ii) By interchange of information to prevent overlapping of work done by various social workers.
 - (iii) To endeavour, in those cases where a family by reason of its anti social behaviour or failure to pay the rent is in danger of being given Notice to Quit, to keep them in their own home and avoid the necessity for eviction and application for Part III accommodation with its added burden on public expenditure.

Discussion is not confined to these limits, however, and an increasing variety of topics are being considered, to do with the social welfare of the town.

5. *Peterborough Diocesan Moral Welfare Committee.*
6. *St. John Ambulance Brigade.*
7. *Corby Red Cross.*
8. *Corby Tuberculosis Care Committee.* Undertakes the care and after-care of patients suffering from tuberculosis and gives valuable assistance to patients and their families by the provision of grants etc. and they also visit patients at home and in sanatoria.
9. *National Spastic Society, Corby and District Branch.* This Branch of the National Spastics Society do valuable work in helping the local spastics to overcome their many difficulties.
10. *Northamptonshire Town and County Association for the Blind.*
11. *National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.*

SECTION C

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Water Supply.—Every house in the town is provided with a piped water supply by the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board. Immediate investigations were undertaken by the Water Board in respect of complaints received. In two instances, notwithstanding satisfactory bacteriological and chemical analysis of the water supply from a house in the district, the water was impotable. 19 samples of drinking water were submitted for bacteriological and 3 for chemical analysis with the following results :—

Source	Sample No.	B. Coli	Faecal Coli	Result
6 Masefield Way	50W	—	—	Very satisfactory
8 James Watt Avenue ...	51W	—	—	Very satisfactory
91 Oakley Road	52W	—	—	Very satisfactory
2 Chelveston Drive ...	55W	—	—	Very satisfactory
3 Clydesdale Road ...	58W	—	—	Very satisfactory
8 Stocks Lane	61W	—	—	Very satisfactory
2 Heathfield Walk ...	62W	—	—	Very satisfactory
10 Willowbrook Road ...	65W	—	—	Very satisfactory
1 Brighton Road	68W	—	—	Very satisfactory
6 Culloden Court	69W	—	—	Very satisfactory
6 Culloden Court	73W	—	—	Very satisfactory
2 Chelveston Drive ...	77W	—	—	Very satisfactory
2 Willowbrook Road ...	82W	—	—	Very satisfactory
British Sealed Beams— Ground Floor Fountain	98W	—	—	Very satisfactory
British Sealed Beams— First Floor Fountain ...	99W	—	—	Very satisfactory
British Sealed Beams— Fountain	104W	—	—	Very satisfactory
2 York Road	111W	—	—	Very satisfactory
2 Chelveston Drive ...	114W	—	—	Very satisfactory
10 Willowbrook Road ...	117W	—	—	Very satisfactory

Written Approval under Section 41 of the Factories Act, 1937, in respect of drinking water at a factory within the District was issued.

Swimming Baths.—There are no public swimming baths or pools in the District. Provision of these facilities have been made in the proposed new Civic Buildings the completion of which is not anticipated for some three years. An open air bath for use by the pupils of Corby Grammar School and provided by the Parent Teachers Association is under construction. Water from an open air bath at the Uppingham Corby Boys' Club was chlorinated satisfactorily, and excellent reports were received on samples taken for bacteriological examination.

Unauthorised bathing continues to take place in two privately owned clay holes which receive surface water drainage from the Beanfield Neighbourhood Estate, and in the winter months surface water from an open brook draining agricultural and grazing land outside the district.

An increase in the faecal contamination of the water was investigated. Samples for bacteriological analysis were taken along the course of the open stream through the central valley which is bordered by land used by children for playing purposes, and from the trunk surface water sewers on the Beanfield Estate, all of which were unsatisfactory, showing faecal contamination. Samples from other open streams within the District showed similar contamination as indicated by the following results :—

Source		Sample No.	B. Coli	Faecal Coli	Result
Claypit (West)	...	53W	110	—	Unsatisfactory
Claypit (East)	...	54W	110	—	Unsatisfactory
Claypit (West)	...	56W	11	—	Unsatisfactory
Claypit (East)	...	57W	350	—	Unsatisfactory
Claypit (West)	...	59W	25	—	Unsatisfactory
Claypit (East)	...	60W	900	25	Unsatisfactory
Claypit (West)	...	63W	25	—	Unsatisfactory
Claypit (East)	...	64W	80	8	Unsatisfactory
Claypit (East)	...	66W	17	—	Unsatisfactory
Claypit (West)	...	67W	50	—	Unsatisfactory
Claypit (East)	...	70W	1800	25	Unsatisfactory
Claypit (West)	...	71W	35	—	Unsatisfactory
Claypit (West)	...	74W	35	35	Unsatisfactory
Claypit (East)	...	75W	1800	110	Unsatisfactory
Claypit (East)— Inlet from brook	...	78W	1800	1800	Unsatisfactory
Claypit (East)— Inlet from brook	...	79W	1800	1800	Unsatisfactory
Brook, Spencer Walk	...	81W	1800	1800	Unsatisfactory
Claypit (West)	...	80W	130	—	Unsatisfactory
Brook, Blake Road	...	84W	1800	1800	Unsatisfactory
Brook, York Road	...	87W	1800	1800	Unsatisfactory
Brook—exit from culvert	86W	1800	1800	Unsatisfactory	
Brook—Beanfield Avenue	85W	1800	1800	Unsatisfactory	
Surface Water Sewer :					
Todmorden Close	...	93W	1800	550	Unsatisfactory
Sedbergh Road	...	88W	1800	1800	Unsatisfactory
Helmsley Way	...	92W	1800	1800	Unsatisfactory
1 York Road	...	89W	1800	1800	Unsatisfactory
9 York Road	...	90W	1800	1800	Unsatisfactory
Bentley Walk	...	91W	1800	1800	Unsatisfactory
Hove Street	...	94W	35	2	Unsatisfactory
Holmfirth Walk	...	95W	1800	1800	Unsatisfactory
Todmorden Close	...	97W	1800	1800	Unsatisfactory
17 York Road	...	96W	350	25	Unsatisfactory
Markham Walk	...	100W	1800	1800	Unsatisfactory
Uppingham Road— Land drain	...	101W	1800	1800	Unsatisfactory
Claypit (West)	...	103W	50	11	Unsatisfactory
Claypit (East)	...	102W	900	250	Unsatisfactory
Hazelwood Brook	...	105W	1800	550	Unsatisfactory
Tunwell Lane Brook	...	107W	1800	1600	Unsatisfactory

Source		Sample No.	B. Coli	Faecal Coli	Result
Thoroughsale Brook	...	106W	1800	250	Unsatisfactory
Shetland Way Brook	...	108W	1800	1800	Unsatisfactory
Claypit (East)	...	109W	900	170	Unsatisfactory
Claypit (East)	...	110W	900	170	Unsatisfactory
Claypit (West)	...	112W	1600	1600	Unsatisfactory
Claypit (East)	...	113W	1600	350	Unsatisfactory
Claypit (West)	...	116W	170	50	Unsatisfactory
Claypit (East)	...	115W	550	350	Unsatisfactory

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal—

(i) **Foul Water Sewerage.**—Existing sewers have proved adequate for the conveyance of sewage from the further new houses and other premises occupied during the year, these being mainly located so as to drain into the middle and south valleys traversing the Urban District.

Proposals for improving the capacity of main sewerage in the north-easterly part of the District have been re-assessed but the further steps required to finalize a scheme and commence constructional works have been delayed by the difficulty of filling vacancies on the Engineering Staff.

To facilitate extensions and the erection of new premises by the Central Electricity Generating Board and Stewarts and Lloyds Limited, two main sewers, 9 inch and 15 inch diameter respectively, were diverted, each concern bearing an appropriate proportion of the cost. In carrying out the diversion, the former two sewers were replaced by a single 18 inch sewer, 324 yards in length.

(ii) **Sewage Treatment and Disposal.**—The frequent tests and analyses carried out throughout the year by the Sewage Works Manager/Chemist have indicated a satisfactory final effluent.

Complaints were received from time to time during the summer months regarding unpleasant smells from the area of the sewage disposal works and investigation confirmed the probability that the source of any such smells must have been the sludge drying beds. These beds were roughly constructed by sealing off into sections the "valleys" in an area of "hill and dale" formation arising out of former opencast ironstone mining. Experimental work is to be undertaken to reduce the exposed surface area of drying sludge and also pipework alterations made which it is expected will accelerate the digestive processes.

(iii) **Sewage from Outside the Urban District.**—A proposal submitted by Stewarts and Lloyds Limited for laying a 12 ins. private foul water sewer from their works to discharge into the Council's sewage treatment plant was agreed. This sewer was designed to carry domestic waste from the sanitary accommodation associated with various of their factory buildings, proportions of which are located outside the boundary of the Urban District.

The Council agreed to receive this waste in accordance with the provisions of Section 35 of the Public Health Act, 1936, subject to agreement as to reasonable terms and conditions.

Surface Water Drainage.—There was no serious flooding from water-courses, culverts or surface water sewers during the year although under very

adverse conditions of surface water run-off there is little margin of safety in the area of the Old Corby Village.

There has been no new construction during the year of main surface water sewers or culverts.

Trade Wastes.—There have been no difficulties of consequence in the treatment of trade wastes received into the Council's sewers. During the year conditional consents have been given in respect of four trade wastes, following receipt of notices from manufacturers under the provisions of the Public Health (Drainage of Trade Premises) Act, 1937.

Public Mortuary.—The use of the present unsatisfactory building, a converted garage surrounded by residential property, continues. Following a decision last year to abandon a scheme for using the old waterworks buildings at Kelvin Grove, the Council reviewed and decided to proceed with an alternative proposal for converting into a mortuary the Chapel at Rockingham Road Cemetery. The following table indicates the certified cause of death of bodies received :—

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Number of Occasions when Mortuary Used</i>
Natural Causes	5
Accidental Death	1
Suicide	1

Public Conveniences.—There are 5 female and 5 male conveniences within the District; no new ones were constructed during 1960.

Disinfection.—Domestic premises are disinfected with formaldehyde, disinfectant being issued on request and free of charge to cases or contacts of notifiable infectious diseases. Bedding and articles suitable for disinfection by steam is carried out by arrangement with St. Mary's Hospital, Kettering.

SECTION D

Public Health and Housing Acts

Housing Acts :—

(1) Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :

1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	78
(b) Number of inspections formal or informal, made for the purpose	161
2. Dwelling houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit :—	
(a) Number found during the year	2
(b) Number (or estimated number) at end of year ...	2
3. Number of dwelling-houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	76

(2) Houses Demolished :

	<i>Houses Demolished</i>	<i>Displaced during year</i>
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Families</i>
Not in Clearance Area : As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936	1	—

(3) Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied—

	<i>By Owner</i>	<i>By Local Authority</i>
1. After informal action by Local Authority ...	11	—
2. After formal notice under the Public Health Acts —	—	—

Housing Statistics

New Houses Erected by Local Authority in 1960

Total number of post-war houses erected up to 31.12.60	... ...	—
Pre-war dwellings ... ... ... ...	... ...	2795
Applications received in 1960 ... ... ... ...	... ...	126
Estimated no. of applications on the list at 31.12.60 ... ...	... ...	1592

Houses Erected by Corby Development Corporation—

(a) Houses erected by the Corporation (including its own sale houses, but excluding any built by private enterprise) up to 31.12.59	... ... ... ... ... ...	3203
(b) Houses erected by the Corporation (including its own sale houses, but excluding any built by private enterprise) during the year to 31.12.60 ... ... ... ...	... ...	462
	Total ...	3665

Hostels.—There are two hostels situated within the District providing a high standard of accommodation for 174 males. The kitchen at one hostel does not comply with the requirements of the Hygiene Regulations and negotiations with the owners were still proceeding at the end of the year.

Factories and Workshops Act, 1937 and 1948.—The following is a list of factories on the register on the 31.12.60. (Total 53).

	No.
Agricultural woodwork	1
Basic slag	1
Bakehouses	4
Biscuit packing	1
Boot and shoe trades	2
Boot and shoe repairs	3
Building maintenance depots	5
Chemical	1
Civil engineering	1
Coat making	1
Corset manufacture	1
Dressmaking	4
Dry cleaners	1
Electrical and allied trades	1
Gas appliances—repairs	1
Joinery	4
Lamp manufacture	1
Motor vehicle repairs	11
Fabric weaving	1
Potato crisp manufacture	1
Plumbing	1
Printing	1
Steel works—integrated	1
Steel tubes manufacture	1
Vehicle trailers	1
Watch repairs	1
Welding	1

Section 34.—The duties relating to means of escape in case of fire were transferred to the County Council as the Fire Authority.

Section 110.—At the end of the year there were 43 persons registered as outworkers, whose premises had been inspected.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937 are to be found at the end of the Report.

Atmospheric Pollution.—The investigation of air pollution, which was commenced in this District 13 years ago, still continues and next year the Health Committee propose to bring into use a Smoke Filter and Volumetric Sulphur Dioxide Apparatus. There has been a gradual reduction in deposited solids over the District from 1955 to 1959; in 1960 there was an

average increase of 5.75 tons per square mile for the District. (6.78 at Stanion Lane, 9.16 at the Secondary Modern School and 1.41 at the Studfall Junior School, all figures expressed in tons per square mile).

The tables which follow show the average annual results obtained at stations within the District in respect of Sulphur Dioxide and the quantity of deposited matter. These results, together with the monthly recordings at the individual stations, are also shown geographically in the appendices attached to the rear cover. The monthly deposited solids figures are in accordance with the seasonal trends except for March and October at No. 3 station, which is that nearest to the steelworks. For the fifth year in succession, bi-annual peaks have occurred at this station, no alteration in industrial process occurred then and the cause is believed to be atmospheric.

Industrial Air Pollution.—The pollution of the atmosphere is the direct result of the combustion of fuel in steam raising plants for motive power, industrial and chemical processes or the use of mechanical transport. The Local Authority is not responsible for the control of every form of air pollution: The Clean Air Act, 1956 and the Public Health Act, 1936 prescribe certain responsibilities in respect of pollution from smoke, dust, grit and odours. Emissions from scheduled works are controlled by H.M. Alkali Inspectorate in addition to those chemical processes registerable under the Alkali Works etc., Regulations Act.

Domestic Air Pollution.—Pollution from domestic premises differs from industrial pollution in that the emissions are at low level, low temperature and the smoke and products of combustion are of a tarry nature. The concentration of smoke in the atmosphere during the winter months when bituminous coal is being burnt is approximately twice as much as that experienced in the summer months. Fog conditions prevent the dispersal of low level smoke and the householders who have created this pollution suffer the worst effects.

The Health Committee have taken a positive step to reduce the evil of domestic smoke by making a Smoke Control Order in respect of which a Public Inquiry was held in May, and the decision of the Minister is still awaited.

Table I **Deposited Matter**

Year	<i>Stanion Lane</i>	<i>Sec. Mod. School</i>	<i>Studfall Jnr. School</i>	<i>Average Deposits</i>
1951	...	19.20	34.12 *	23.22
1952	...	27.31	26.16	23.29
1953	...	22.30	23.52	19.23
1954	...	27.01	23.74	21.16
1955	...	30.02	29.05	24.60
1956	...	26.66	30.20	23.37
1957	...	23.05	28.35	21.48
1958	...	18.37	25.15	19.75
1959	...	20.05	25.09	19.57
1960	...	26.83	34.25	25.32

*Abnormal bleeding of blast furnaces during three months due to breakdown in gas cleaning plant.

Table II**Estimation of Sulphur Dioxide**

		<i>Stanion</i> <i>Lane</i>	<i>Sec. Mod.</i> <i>School</i>	<i>Studfall</i> <i>Jnr. Sch.</i>	<i>Boys'</i> <i>Club</i>	<i>Lodge Green</i> <i>Cottages</i>	<i>Average</i> <i>Deposits</i>
		<i>W.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>S.</i>
1950/51	...	1.11	1.10	0.73	0.87	—	0.95
1951	...	0.72	0.55	0.37	0.52	—	0.54
1951/52	...	0.98	1.09	0.83	0.78	—	0.92
1952	...	0.67	0.52	0.34	0.36	—	0.47
1952/53	...	1.29	1.29	1.12	0.95	0.49	1.03
1953	...	0.52	0.58	0.49	0.32	0.21	0.42
1953/54	...	1.15	1.39	1.37	0.87	0.57	1.07
1954	...	0.70	0.62	0.63	0.40	0.26	0.52
1954/55	...	1.18	1.30	1.31	0.74	0.56	1.02
1955	...	0.56	0.46	0.44	0.26	0.22	0.39
1955/56	...	1.36	1.49	1.47	0.76	0.62	1.14
1956	...	0.56	0.56	0.52	0.29	0.26	0.44
1956/57	...	0.77	1.38	1.30	0.71	0.42	0.92
1957	...	0.53	0.48	0.57	0.67	0.22	0.49
1957/58	...	1.28	1.64	1.41	0.76	0.58	1.13
1958	...	0.42	0.77	0.66	0.41	0.32	0.52
1958/59	...	1.09	1.69	1.81	1.13	1.86	1.50
1959	...	0.41	0.55	0.41	0.36	0.23	0.39
1959/60	...	0.67	0.79	1.29	1.44	0.67	0.97
1960	...	0.45	0.57	0.68	0.67	0.45	0.56

W = Winter—November to March.

S = Summer—May to September.

Appreciation is recorded to Messrs. Stewarts & Lloyds Ltd., for voluntarily undertaking the collection and analyses of the standard deposit gauges.

SECTION E

Inspection and Supervision of Food

The vigorous policy of the Health Committee to implement the Food Hygiene Regulations, was pursued throughout the year. The task of inspecting and recording the comprehensive details of 248 food premises in the District, an increase of 43 over 1959, was completed during the year and for this purpose your staff made 1,241 visits compared with 334 the previous year.

Milk Supply.—There are no dairy farms within the District. The control of milk production is the responsibility of the National Agricultural Advisory Service, a branch of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The responsibility of the Council to grant Milk Licences was transferred by the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960 to the Northamptonshire County Council as the Food and Drugs Authority, who delegated that duty in this area to the District Council. In consequence, the following 21 licences were issued, as detailed below :—

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

Licences Granted during 1960

Pasteurised—dealer	...	...	...	10
—supplementary	...	...	1	(Issued 10.2.60)
Sterilised—dealer	...	...	...	10
—supplementary	...	...	—
Tuberculin Tested—dealer	...	...	6	
—supplementary	...	—		

The sampling of food in accordance with the Food and Drugs Act is carried out by the Weights and Measures Department of the Northamptonshire County Council.

Open Market.—Free washing facilities are provided for all food stall-holders at the public conveniences situated in the Market Square.

Infringements of the Food Hygiene Regulations were rectified informally after verbal or written notifications had been given. The market is held on two days per week and 191 inspections were made to exercise supervision over the food stalls.

SECTION F

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases

311 cases of notifiable infectious diseases, excluding Tuberculosis were reported by general medical practitioners during the year 1960, and I am grateful for their co-operation. The previous year's total was 1,239.

The early notification of actual or suspected infectious disease enables the Health Department to try to limit the spread of infection. This is particularly important in the case of gastro-intestinal diseases and poliomyelitis. Perhaps as important, it provides a record of the pattern of the notifiable illnesses on both a local and national basis. Weekly and quarterly numbers are sent, subdivided by age and sex, to the Registrar General and County Medical Officer of Health.

On the 1st December, under an Amendment Regulation, Anthrax, an acute bacterial infection, which, in man is usually a disease of the skin, was added to the list of notifiable diseases. The effect is to give the Local Authority power to make investigations into the source of the infection.

The various diseases are tabulated by age and monthly incidence at the end of the Section, but the following summary compares the 1960 notifications of the principal infectious diseases with 1959 and the average of the preceding five years.

Disease	Average				
	1954-58	1959	1960		
Pneumonia	18	13	17
Measles	296	1,115	60
Scarlet Fever	18	18	5
Whooping Cough	22	48	16
Poliomyelitis	3	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Dysentery	20	37	203
Food Poisoning	7	3	3
Tuberculosis (all forms)	55	27	30
Other Diseases	10	5	7
		—	—	—	—
Totals	...	449	1,266	341	—

Immunisations 1960

	Under					Total	Booster Injections
	1	1-4	5-9	10-14			
Diphtheria only	...	—	4	2	—	6	96
Whooping Cough only	...	—	2	—	—	2	—
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough	324	124	24	2	474	248	
Diphtheria/Tetanus/ Whooping Cough	...	347	83	23	4	457	25
Total Diphtheria	...	671	211	49	6	937	369
Total Whooping Cough	...	671	209	47	6	933	273
Poliomyelitis	...	86	660	120	74	940	

Diphtheria.—The last case of Diphtheria in Corby occurred in 1945, the last death in 1944. Memories of this once widespread and frequently fatal disease are fading, and a generation has now reached parenthood, who cannot possibly appreciate the tragic results which would ensue, should diphtheria once again appear in the community, amongst children who have not been immunised.

Immunisation is a free service, available either from the family doctor or the local Child Welfare Centre. It is important that children should also have a re-inforcement injection at about the time they start school, to maintain the state of active immunity.

During 1960, the Triple Vaccine was brought into general use. This establishes protection, simultaneously against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus ("lock-jaw"), so reducing the number of actual injections which would otherwise be required. A more recent introduction is the "half-volume" vaccine, which gives the same protection in a smaller dose.

The total number of children under the age of 15 years, who have completed a full course of diphtheria immunisation up to 31st December, 1960 is 6,134, made up as follows :—

Age	Number			
Under 5 years	2,699
5 - 9 years	2,194
10 - 14 years	1,261

The percentage of children under 5 years, immunised, is of interest—75%. This is extremely good, and well above the County average of 66%, but should be improved.

Whooping Cough.—There has been an encouraging decrease in the number—only 16 during the year. Whooping Cough is now the most serious of the infectious diseases of childhood and can be the cause of permanent disablement. The efficiency of immunisation is well proved, and we can hope that in the not too distant future, Whooping Cough will be reported as infrequently as Diphtheria.

Poliomyelitis.—As last year, there were no cases of Poliomyelitis within the Urban District. Vaccinations were offered to all under the age of 40 years, then, when supplies were adequate to the over 40's. During the year, 940 under 15 years of age and 2,068 over 15 years received two doses of vaccine, and 3,499 had the required third dose. Up to 31st December, 1960, 10,119 people had received their three injections.

Smallpox.—No cases occurred in the Urban District. The 1960 vaccination figures for the various age groups, were as follows :—

	Under				Over		Total
	1 year	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 years	Over		
Primary ...	283	330	41	36	54	690	
Re-vaccination —	—	—	5	54	59		

This is a great improvement over last year (549), but still lower than in 1958 and 1957, (784 and 806), despite an increase in the number of births. The reluctance of parents to have their babies vaccinated is to a great part

for fear of the large scars many of us have on our arms as a result of the pre-war vaccination technique. The present day method leaves only a small area of pale skin, and it need not necessarily be done on the arm, although this is preferable.

International Vaccination.—The International Forms for Smallpox and Cholera (for completion by the doctor) **must be obtained by the traveller himself and taken to the doctor: it is NOT for the doctor, or a Local Authority or their Medical Officer of Health to supply them.** The forms can usually be obtained by the traveller (free) from the Company arranging his transport—otherwise, he can get them from the Ministry of Health, Savile Row, London, W.1. Special attention is drawn to the note on these forms concerning their being stamped with an approved stamp by the Medical Officer of Health, after vaccination. 179 certificates were stamped and signed during the year.

Pneumonia.—There are several diseases included under the general heading of pneumonia, but only two are notifiable. 17 cases were reported in 1960; six were admitted to hospital, and one died.

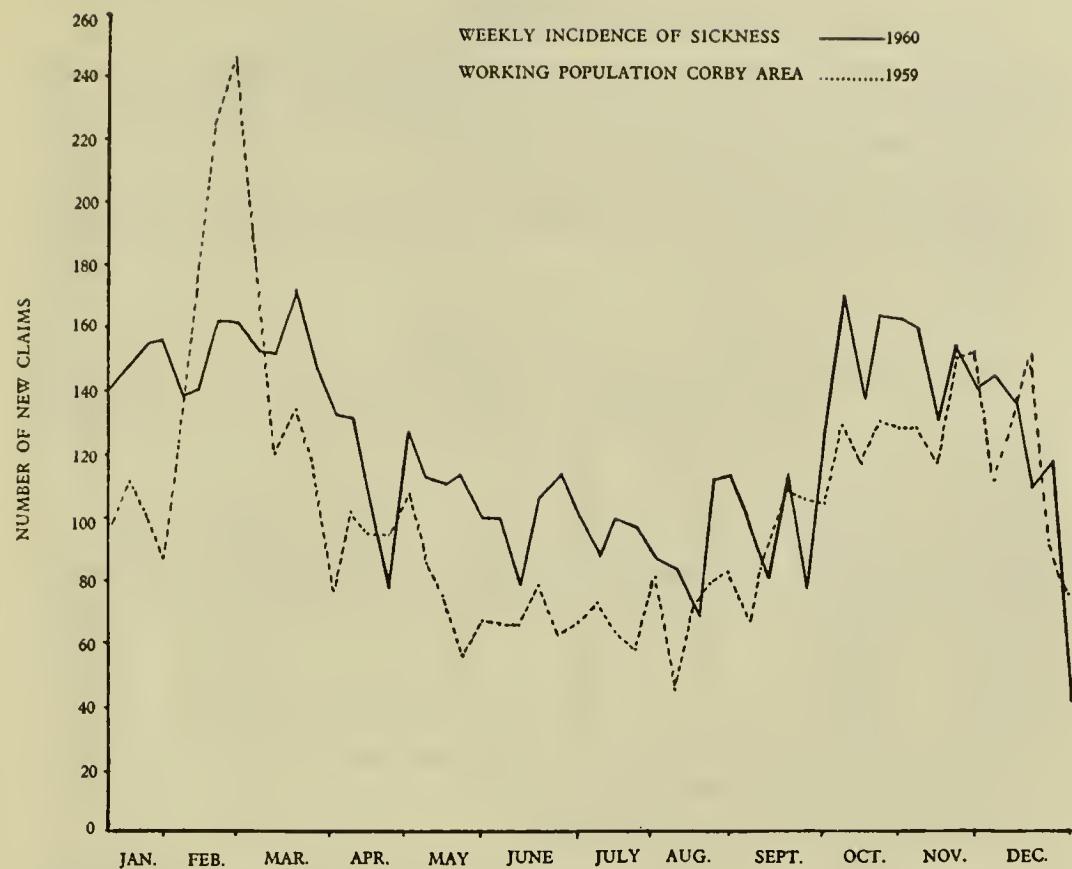
Measles.—It was an inter-epidemic year for measles, only 60 children being notified. The 1959 total was 1,115 and a similar high figure is anticipated for 1961.

Gastro-intestinal Diseases.—There were no cases of Typhoid or Paratyphoid Fevers, and few notifications of Food Poisoning.

Around the middle of December, 1959, there was a sudden outbreak of Sonne Dysentery. Notifications were received every day until the following March, when it slowly petered out. Altogether 202 people were proved by laboratory tests to have suffered this unpleasant illness, although many more suspects were notified, and no doubt many with the disease either did not consult their family doctor or were symptomless carriers of the causative bacteria.

Together with the Dysentery, another intestinal illness was prevalent in the area. Symptoms varied, but generally included two or more of vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal discomfort and raised temperature. No bacteria were isolated from the stools and it was considered that the cause was a virus spread from person to person by way of the respiratory tract.

Weekly Rate of New Claims to Sickness Benefit.—The Manager of the local office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance supplies a weekly return of the number of new claims to sickness benefits made by the working population in the Corby area. These figures cover Corby and the adjacent part of Kettering Rural District. The average number of new claims during the year was 122 each week.



No. of New Claims per Week—Working Population, 1960

Jan.	5	141	April	5	131	July	5	88	Oct.	4	172
	12	149		12	110		12	100		11	138
	19	159		19	79		19	97		18	164
	26	157		26	128		26	87		25	163
Feb.	2	139	May	3	113	Aug.	2	84	Nov.	1	160
	9	140		10	111		9	69		8	129
	16	161		17	115		16	112		15	154
	23	161		24	100		23	113		22	141
Mar.	1	153		31	100		30	98		29	146
	8	152	June	7	79	Sept.	6	80	Dec.	6	136
	15	172		14	106		13	114		15	109
	22	146		21	114		20	77		20	118
	29	132		28	99		27	132		27	42

Tuberculosis

The number of cases of tuberculosis notified in 1960 was 30 (29 respiratory and 1 non-respiratory). This is just over half the average figure of 55 new cases per year for the five years, 1955-1959.

Comparative figures for the preceding ten years are given below, together with mid-year estimates of the population, which has more than doubled in that time.

Year	Population	Cases Notified					Inward Transfers
		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total †	
		M	F	M	F		
1950	15,700	9	5	2	2	18	6
*1951	17,000	12	20	2	2	36	16
1952	18,250	4	6	1	3	14	10
1953	19,720	7	13	3	1	24	7
*1954	20,360	29	34	—	4	67	17
1955	23,830	19	16	3	5	43	17
*1956	26,240	22	22	1	4	49	17
*1957	28,530	25	22	1	—	48	13
*1958	30,620	25	20	2	3	50	8
1959	32,730	7	17	—	3	27	6
*1960	34,700	15	14	—	1	30	11

*Mass Radiography Service during the year.

†These figures include inward transfers.

Of the new cases, 11 were Inward Transfers (5 male and 6 female), all suffering from Respiratory Tuberculosis. Their ages were Males: 21, 24, 26, 30, and 43 years and Females: 22, 22, 25, 28, 34, and 41 years.

28 names were removed from the Registrar as cured (27 respiratory and 1 non-respiratory) and 9 moved out of the District (7 respiratory and 2 non-respiratory). Two men died of tuberculosis during the year, and two with tuberculosis died from other causes.

The following table summarises the known cases of Tuberculosis in Corby Urban District as at 31st December, 1960. The corresponding total for 1959 was 256.

Tuberculosis	Males	Females	Total
Respiratory ...	107	105	212
Non-Respiratory	9	24	33
Total ...	116	129	245

Five tuberculous families were allocated council houses during the year.

Mortality from Tuberculosis.—This table shows the number of deaths registered, with the death rates during the decennial period ending 31st December, 1960.

Year	Tuberculosis—all forms			Rate per 1,000 population	
	Males	Females	Total	Corby U.D.	Administrative County
1950	3	3	6	0.38	0.30
1951	1	2	3	0.18	0.26
1952	3	1	4	0.22	0.25
1953	4	—	4	0.20	0.18
1954	—	—	—	—	0.12
1955	1	—	1	0.04	0.09
1956	1	1	2	0.08	0.09
1957	—	1	1	0.04	0.06
1958	—	1	1	0.03	0.08
1959	1	—	1	0.03	0.07
1960	2	—	2	0.06	0.05

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.—These regulations empower the Council to prevent persons suffering from Tuberculosis to engage in the milk trade. No action was taken during the year.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE
No. 1 UNIT, OXFORD REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD
STEWARTS & LLOYDS, LTD.
CORBY—SIXTH SURVEY

25th April - 30th May, 1960

Response—97%

Summary of Work	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of miniature films taken	10,564	495	11,059
No. recalled for large films	265	10	275
No. recalled for clinical examination	63	1	64
No. referred to chest clinic	35	1	36
No. previously examined by M.M.R.	9,430	445	9,875
No. not previously examined by M.M.R.	1,134	50	1,184

Results of Cases Referred to Chest Clinic—

Tuberculosis :

Pulmonary tuberculosis requiring treatment

or close supervision	12	—	12
----------------------	-----	-----	----	---	----

(These were all newly discovered cases:

2 had positive sputum; 7 had previous satisfactory M.M.R. examinations; 2 had previous M.M.R. examinations revealing healed P.T.; 1 had a previous M.M.R. examination requiring close clinic supervision, but had defaulted).

Presumably inactive pulmonary tuberculosis
but requiring occasional supervision ...

4	—	4
---	---	---

Healed pulmonary tuberculosis ...

2	1	3
---	---	---

18	1	19
----	---	----

Non-Tuberculous Conditions :

Bronchial carcinoma	...	...	...	7	—	7
Pneumoconiosis	...	...	...	1	—	1
Pneumonitis	...	...	...	2	—	2
Bronchiectasis	...	...	...	2	—	2
Pulmonary fibrosis	...	...	...	5	—	5
				17	—	17

**Results of Cases Clinically Examined
by the Medical Director but not Referred to Chest Clinic—**

Healed pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	12	—	12
Acquired cardiac abnormality	...	...	2	—	2
Pneumoconiosis	...	...	6	—	6
Bronchiectasis	...	...	3	—	3
Pulmonary fibrosis	...	...	5	—	5
			28	—	28

**Summary of Newly Discovered Significant Cases
of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Found**

<i>No. examined</i>	<i>Active P.T.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000</i>	<i>Inactive P.T.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000</i>
11,059	12	1.09	2	0.18

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE
No. 1 UNIT, OXFORD REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD
CORBY—SEVENTH SURVEY
(Excluding Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd.)

24th June to 22nd July, 1960. Held on 11 sites. Response from firms—86%

Summary of Work		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of miniature films taken	...	938	2,895	3,833
No. recalled for large films	...	14	72	86
No. recalled for clinical examination	...	5	23	28
No. referred to chest clinic	...	2	13	15
No. previously examined by M.M.R.	...	679	2,147	2,826
No. not previously examined by M.M.R.	...	259	748	1,007

Results of Cases Referred to Chest Clinic—

Tuberculosis :

Pulmonary tuberculosis requiring treatment or close supervision	...	...	—	3	3
(These were all newly discovered cases: 1 had positive sputum; all had previous satisfactory M.M.R. examinations).					
Presumably inactive pulmonary tuberculosis but requiring occasional supervision	...	—	4	4	
Healed pulmonary tuberculosis	...	—	1	1	
		—	8	8	

Non-Tuberculous Conditions :

Bronchial carcinoma	...	...	1	—	1
Neurofibroma	...	...	—	1	1
Sarcoid	...	...	—	1	1
Bronchiectasis	...	...	—	1	1
Bullous emphysema	...	...	—	1	1
Asthma with transient pulmonary infiltrate	—	1	—	1	
Pleural thickening	...	—	1	—	1
		—	5	—	7

**Results of Cases Clinically Examined
by the Medical Director but not Re-
ferred to Chest Clinic—**

Healed pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	—	2	2
Acquired cardiac abnormality	...	...	2	4	6
Substernal thyroid	...	...	—	1	1
Pulmonary fibrosis	...	...	—	1	1
Pleural thickening	...	...	1	1	2
Eventration diaphragm	...	...	—	1	1
			—	10	13

**Summary of Newly Discovered Significant Cases
of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Found**

<i>Group</i>	<i>No. examined</i>	<i>Active P.T.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000</i>	<i>Inactive P.T.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000</i>
Boot and shoe firms	147	—	—	—	—
Other firms ...	1,531	3	1.96	3	1.96
General public ...	2,155	—	—	1	0.46
Total	3,833	3	0.78	4	1.04

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis), 1960

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Pneumonia ...	1	—	4	3	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	4	17
Measles ...	1	3	2	5	9	15	12	2	4	3	1	3	60
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5
Whooping Cough ...	4	—	4	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	16
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
Dysentery ...	84	80	28	5	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	203
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
C.S. Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
TOTALS ...	90	86	39	16	16	17	15	15	6	5	4	12	311

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis), 1960

Diseases	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65+	All Ages	Removed to Hospital	Deaths	Age Unknown
Pneumonia ...	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	6	2	17	6	1	—	—
Measles ...	3	5	6	7	13	24	1	1	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	5	2	3	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	1	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
Dysentery ...	9	14	16	13	10	41	21	13	36	15	12	3	203	5	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	4	3	—	—
C.S. Meningitis ...	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
TOTALS ...	21	24	25	22	25	76	22	14	40	18	19	5	311	21	1	—

TUBERCULOSIS
NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1960

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY		RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 - 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 - 14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 - 24	6	5	—	1	—	—	—	—
25 - 34	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 - 44	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 - 54	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55 - 64	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65+	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	15	14	—	1	2	—	—	—

**ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1960**

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Corby Urban District Council.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Department in relation to environmental hygiene and to the Cleansing Services during the year. The existing staff establishment was maintained throughout the year enabling the Department to carry out its duties and responsibilities more efficiently than hitherto. The present inspectorate is unable to increase their activities until the services of a second Assistant Public Health Inspector are available.

The resources of the department were therefore directed to those aspects of health administration, the neglect of which, would immediately result in circumstances detrimental to the community, namely Food Hygiene, Notifiable Diseases and the Cleansing Services, whilst every endeavour was made to maintain a balance among other activities. The supervision of food premises was maintained throughout the year and resulted in 49 additional premises complying with the Regulations.

Houses of the No Fines construction continue to be found affected with condensation to such an extent that the structure was damp. The nuisance and expense in remedial measures caused by this condition indicates that this matter requires investigation, in order that preventative measures may be incorporated in the construction of these houses to minimise these circumstances. The final demolition of all the houses in seven clearance areas was completed during the year; those sites on which buildings, excluded from the Orders still stand, have now adopted an appearance of blighted desolation. Two houses found to be unfit and incapable of repair at reasonable expense were subject to Demolition Orders.

In May a public inquiry was held in respect of a Smoke Control Order made by the Council the previous November, the results of which are still awaited. One alternative method of reducing domestic smoke from houses in the Council's ownership would be the introduction of a tenancy agreement in respect of the use of smokeless fuels.

Last year I drew attention to the problem of the continued use of the Salvage Depot. With the increased volume of salvage the present arrangements cannot be extended further and will result in additional disposal problems and lost revenue. The garage accommodation for "Cleansing" vehicles is now inadequate and the Committee will probably be confronted with the problem of providing additional accommodation. To date the several sections of the Cleansing Services have not been centralised, the opportunity to remedy this state of affairs to meet present and future needs, will of necessity present itself within the next year. The removal of trade refuse increased to such proportions that it became necessary to introduce contract terms and agreements in order to place this aspect of the service on a sound basis.

I wish to thank the Committee and Council for the interest they have displayed in the work of the department and for the support which has

been evident in policy decisions. The efficiency of the department is due in no small measure, to the willing way in which the staff have worked together and the sense of loyalty to the aims of the department. To all colleagues I would record my appreciation for the co-operation received during the past year.

Yours obediently,

G. WATERWORTH,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

1. Inspection of District—

(a) *Complaints, Visits and Inspections.*—The number of complaints received, verbally or in writing, totalled 263. The inspections and visits by the Public Health Staff arise from reports of housing defects, contraventions of the Public Health Act, and re-inspections. Details of the work undertaken, involving a total of 7,278 visits are set out in the following analysis :—

Details	No.
Food and Drugs Act	834
Butchers' Shops	61
Fishmongers and Poulterers	34
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	18
Grocers and other food shops	174
Fried Fish Shops	5
Dairies and milk shops	110
Food vehicles	187
Ice cream premises	58
Restaurants and dining rooms	292
Other food premises	66
Public market and food stalls	191
Ice cream samples	56
Other samples	147
Public Health Acts	214
Infectious diseases	543
Drainage inspections and tests	269
Houses let in lodgings	—
Rivers, streams and water supplies	77
Swimming pool	1
Tents, vans and sheds	11
Stables and piggeries	—
Rats and mice infestations	308
Factories—with power	16
Factories—without power	6
Factories—building works	75
Outworkers rooms	51
Bakehouses	5
Cinemas	1
Schools	—
Shops Act	—
Petroleum Acts	69

	<i>Details</i>		<i>No.</i>
Vacant land and dumps	29
Common yards and passages	1
Interviews	59
Vermin	40
Re-inspections under Notice P.H. Act	...		109
Atmospheric Pollution	214
Camps and Hostels	2
Septic tanks and cesspools	1
Pet Animals Act	—
Administration	906
Miscellaneous Visits	7
Housing Act	24
Re-inspections—Housing Act	17
Overcrowding	2
Complaints	2
Refuse Disposal	225
Refuse Collection	646
Salvage	259
Public Conveniences	206
Street Cleansing	652

(b) *Improvements and Environmental Conditions.*—The abatement of various public health nuisances and housing repairs continued throughout the year. The majority of the work was carried out by the person responsible after written notice had been given, involving the service of 16 informal notices. No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received under the Rent Act, 1957.

The infestations of house and schools with clover mite occurred again, and several heavy infestations of cluster flies were dealt with.

2. **Drainage.**—The inspection and testing of existing drainage systems represents an important aspect of the preservation of sanitary circumstances and during the year 269 drainage inspections and tests were undertaken. In all cases the repair and reconstruction of defective drains was carried out without delay.

In addition to defective drains reported by occupiers due to sanitary breakdowns, defective drains were revealed whilst investigations were taking place in the eradication of rats. Repair work on new drainage systems is hindered and made expensive due to the curtailed use of inspection chambers.

3. **Pest Control.**—Household pests, namely cockroaches, ants, earwigs, silver fish, flies and wasps were again the subject of attack by the department. Throughout the year 40 treatments were undertaken to disinfect premises.

(a) The duty of ensuring that the District is kept free from rats and mice is laid on the local authority by the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. The control of these pests continues to be one of real importance in order to prevent damage in property, destruction and waste of foodstuffs and to obviate the possibility of serious infection. In November, the Council appointed a full time rodent operator and a scheme to survey the whole District was augmented forthwith.

Repressive measures were carried out in respect of infestations on the surface of the land and within buildings as indicated in the following table :—

Type of Property

<i>Number of Properties Inspected</i>	<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>Dwelling Houses</i>	<i>Agric. Property</i>	<i>Business Premises</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1. Primary inspections :					
(a) as a result of notification	1	74	—	16	91
(b) survey under the Act ...	—	—	1	—	1
(c) otherwise	1	13	—	4	18
2. Re-inspections	8	309	125	442	884
Total properties inspected ...	10	396	126	462	994

(b) *Control of Rats in Sewers.*—Treatment of the sewerage system at six monthly intervals has been found most effective in reducing the rodent population. Training and refresher courses for rodent operators are arranged by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. One maintenance treatment was carried out in December and in comparison with those of the previous year indicates an increase in the rat population.

	Mar. 1959	Oct. 1959	Dec. 1960
Total number of Manholes (Approximate)	800	830	870
Number of Manholes baited	100	105	123
Number of Manholes showing partial pre-bait take	27	31	17
Number of Manholes showing complete pre-bait take	2	3	25

4. **Prevention of Air Pollution.**—Measurements of the degree of atmospheric pollution were taken monthly at five stations within the District. No applications were received for "Prior Approval", in respect of new boiler plant capable of operating smokelessly.

In order to demonstrate the use of smokeless fuels and approved appliances, the department rented a house within the proposed Smoke Control Area over a period of four weeks. The house was furnished, staffed and opened to public inspection daily, and was visited by 1,438 persons. A mobile display unit sponsored by Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation toured the area for one week during the same period.

5. **Food Inspection.**—

(a) *Unsound Food.*—Occasions arise wherever human food is intended for sale, when its fitness has to be determined. Examination of various foodstuffs including butchers' meat takes place throughout the year in food shops, factories and canteens. 32 complaints of unsound or contaminated food were received and investigated, of which mould growth on meat products and extraneous materials in bottles of milk occurred most frequently. The investigations indicate that faulty methods of distribution are responsible for the majority

of foodstuffs contaminated with mould formation. The onus for dirty milk bottles lies in the first instance with the consumer who misuses the bottles, for the storage of engine oil, hair lotions and as flower containers. The dairy operating the bottling plant have a statutory responsibility to ensure that the bottles are themselves clean, and in practice the dairy industry is acutely aware of the high standard of efficiency and vigilance required to meet the requirements. Nevertheless, this type of complaint, which represents a fractional percentage of the total output continues to arise.

The following classes of foodstuffs were found on examination to be unfit for human consumption and on that account were condemned by the department :

						lbs.
Meat and bacon	...	...	...	...	...	159
Canned meat	...	...	...	...	...	2318
Sausage	...	...	...	...	...	171
Canned vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	102
Canned fruit	...	...	...	...	...	273
Canned fish	...	...	...	...	...	130
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	56
Jam	...	...	...	...	...	17
Soup	...	...	...	...	...	32
Cake	...	...	...	...	...	38
Canned milk	...	...	...	...	...	24
Butter and margarine	...	...	...	...	...	63
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	52
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	32

(b) *Food Premises.*—The standard of hygiene in the 248 foodshops, an increase of 43, was high. The following table shows the classification of the various retail trades :—

Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	24
Grocers/Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Greengrocer/Butcher	...	...	...	...	...	2
Greengrocer/Fishmonger	...	...	...	...	...	2
Greengrocer—stores only	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grocer/Greengrocer	...	...	...	...	...	2
Flour confectioner	...	...	...	...	...	14
Flour confectioner/Grocer	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mixed business	...	...	...	...	...	4
Chemist	...	...	...	...	...	9
Biscuit packing	...	...	...	...	...	1
Potato crisp manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	3
Milk depots	...	...	...	...	...	4
Butcher/Food manufacturer	...	...	...	...	...	11
Butcher	...	...	...	...	...	4
Butcher/Fishmonger	...	...	...	...	...	5
Butcher/Fishmonger/Greengrocer	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grocer/Off-licence	...	...	...	...	...	4
Grocer—stores only	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sweet confectioner	...	...	...	...	...	13

Wines and Spirits (Off-licence) ...	...	5
Public Houses and Licensed Premises ...	...	16
Multi-department stores ...	...	4
Fishmonger ...	...	1
Fishmonger/Fish frier ...	...	1
Canteens—Schools ...	...	18
—Factories ...	...	18
—Building sites ...	...	1
Catering—Public Halls ...	...	11
—Snack Bars ...	...	4
—Cafes ...	...	4
—Cafe/Confectioner ...	...	1
—Cafe/Fish frier ...	...	2
Community Centres ...	...	2
Food vehicles ...	...	49

The year under review has contributed to the steady progress of improvement in the construction of food premises. 834 visits and inspections were undertaken necessitating the service of 52 notices under the Food Hygiene Regulations of which 49 were complied with by the 31st December.

The inspection of food vehicles is irregular due to their mobility and habit of trading outside the normal retail shopping hours, nevertheless every vehicle is equipped with washing facilities and equipment. The Council's policy of persuasion has proved with three exceptions to be successful due to the genuine desire by the food traders to provide and maintain satisfactory premises.

There are 53 premises which are required to be registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955; the business carried on in these premises varies from the manufacture of and sale of ice cream to the preparation of preserved foods and meat products, all of which are conducted in a satisfactory manner.

The number of premises registered in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 at the end of the year was as follows :—

Manufacture of ice cream ...	...	...	...	1
Sale of ice cream—prepacked ...	...	...	...	48
open ...	...	...	...	2
vehicles ...	...	...	...	12
Number of inspections ...	...	...	...	63
Preparation of preserved food ...	...	...	...	12

(c) *Sampling of Milk and Ice Cream.*—The results of the 68 bacteriological examinations of ice cream set out below are satisfactory with the exception of two which may be regarded as below standard:

	<i>Methylene Blue Reduction Test</i>			
	<i>Grade I</i>	<i>Grade II</i>	<i>Grade III</i>	<i>Grade IV</i>

Local producers—open ...	10	—	—	—
External producers—open ...	19	2	2	—
Manufactured on vehicle ...	7	—	—	—
External producers—prepacked ...	28	—	—	—

Examination of Milk Samples.—The following is a summary of the milk samples submitted for bacteriological and Phosphatase Examination during 1960 :—

Type of Milk	Methylene Blue Reduction Test		Phosphatase		Turbidity	
	S	Not S	S	Not S	+	-
Pasteurised ...	35	4	39	—	—	—
Sterilised	—	—	—	—	21	—
Tuberculin Tested	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Past.)	21	5	26	—	—	—

‘S’ denotes Satisfactory. Total samples examined = 86.

6. **Pet Animals Act, 1951.**—The premises and conduct of the businesses in respect of which two licences were issued at the beginning of the year were satisfactory.
7. **Storage of Petroleum Spirit.**—In the interest of public safety the department undertakes the supervision of installations for the storage of petroleum spirit and petroleum mixtures. The supervision of installations and testing of underground tanks necessitated 69 inspections in addition to the scrutiny of plans for new installations. The number of storage licences issued was 24 and the income from licence fees amounted to £23.15.0.

8. **Public Cleansing.**—

- (a) **Refuse Collection.**—A weekly collection was made from the 9,319 domestic premises throughout the year, time lost due to statutory holidays was made up by working overtime the same week. It was not possible to increase the number of collection rounds from 5 to 6 in December, due to the non-delivery of an additional collection vehicle. Shop and trade refuse is collected once or twice per week and in some instances daily, the revenue from which amounted to £279.10.0.

Difficulty was experienced in retaining suitable labour for this type of work. The majority of employees trained to drive by the department leave on qualifying, for higher remuneration outside the Municipal Service. The number of work days lost through sickness was 1,102, absenteeism—356, leave 433, giving a total of 1,891 lost man-days.

Factories and large retail premises have taken advantage of the bulk container hire service operated by the Council; 121 containers were emptied each week and the income per annum was £46.13.3.

- (b) **Refuse Disposal.**—The quantity of house refuse disposed by mechanised controlled tipping was in excess of 14,882 tons (estimated). The cable operated shovel was replaced during the year with a new machine. By the end of the year, the second stage of filling the

ironstone cutting up to the surrounding ground level was almost completed. There remains, however, at the western extremity, an area of land covered with water in the ownership of a Nationalised Industry which is used for the surreptitious dumping of refuse and unwanted pets and until this land is reclaimed it must be regarded as a potential source of nuisance.

The volume of refuse handled has increased and the supervision of its disposal required an increasing amount of time to the detriment of other sections of the cleansing services. In the forthcoming year, the question of training a chargehand for this work will require consideration.

(c) *Salvage*.—The department was able throughout the year to despatch to the Board Mills the whole of the salvage uprisings which showed an increase in tonnage and revenue of 167 tons and £1,499 respectively. Restriction in salvage output is anticipated next year due to the inability of the present plant to deal with any increase in the quantity collected.

The following quantities of salvage were recovered during the calendar year providing an additional source of raw materials for the manufacture of board for packing and a source of bonus for the employees engaged in this work.

Salvage 1960

		Material Weight			Income		
		Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	£	s.	d.
Mixed Waste Paper	...	...	176	2	1	1,319	16 8
Fibreboard	...	...	231	3	1	2,196	0 7
Newsprint	...	...	143	2	1	1,216	8 10
String	...	...	9	15	1	200	4 4
Rags	...	...	1	2	2	8	19 2
Total 1960	...	561	5	2	4,941	9	7
Total 1959	...	393	15	0	3,442	3	10
Increase	...	167	10	2	1,499	5	9

(d) **Street Cleansing**.—An additional shopping centre was completed during the year, making a total of eight which are cleansed daily on six days each week. The Town Centre Area is cleansed daily including Sunday. The department loans a mechanical sweeper and refuse collection vehicle to the Surveyor's Department who undertake responsibility for cleansing the Market Square on Market Days. Seasonal operations of weed spraying and street watering were carried out during the year.

The department scavenged County and District Roads within

the District in respect of which the following statistics are submitted :—

Mileage of streets cleansed	...	...	...	51,383 miles
Frequency of cleansing—				
Once daily	...	...	...	25%
Once weekly	...	...	...	50%
Twice weekly	...	...	...	25%
Number of gully cleansings	...	...	...	8,107

The gully emptier is now ten years old and should be replaced with a new machine next year.

(e) *Public Conveniences.*—Of the ten male and female conveniences in the District, none are situated in the recently developed areas. Land has been provisionally allocated for this purpose in order that such amenities which are now required, may be provided. The conveniences are cleansed daily, including Sunday, but with the exception of part-time attendance at the Town Centre on Market Days, are unattended. It is pleasing to record that again the wanton damage to the buildings was less than the previous year.

PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

PART I OF THE ACT

1.—**INSPECTIONS** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	53	16	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	42	75	—	—
TOTAL	...	95	91	3

2.—**CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND**

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found					Number of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted (6)	
	Found (2)	Reme- died (3)	Referred				
			To H.M. Inspec- tor (4)	By H.M. Inspec- tor (5)			
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.):							
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	—	—	—	—	
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	...	3	3	—	—	—	

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)

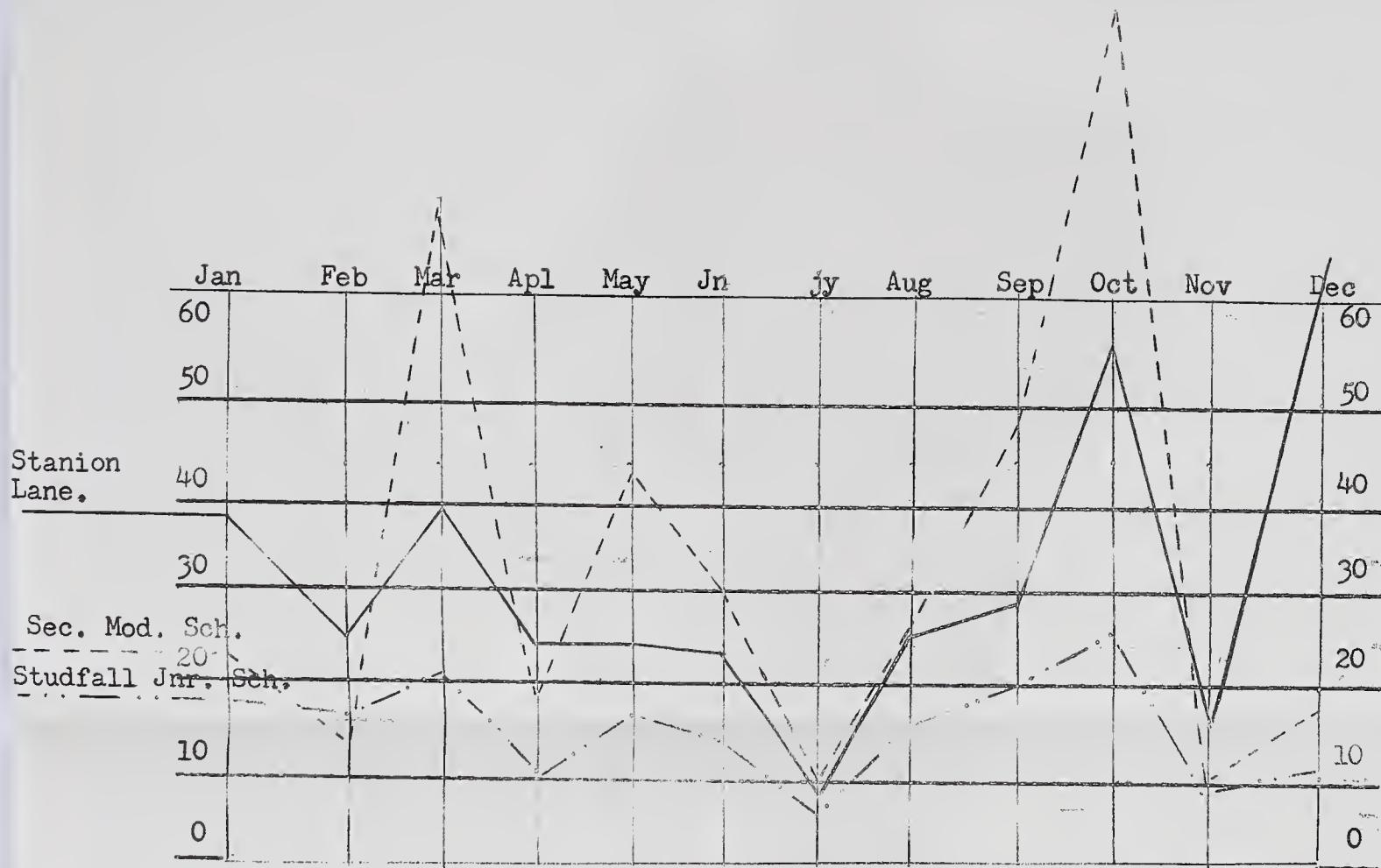
Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel	Making, etc. Cleaning and washing	5	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and brass articles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel cables and chains	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart gear	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet and tennis balls	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper bags	—	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys	38	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates and sweetmeats	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	...	43	—	—	—	—	—

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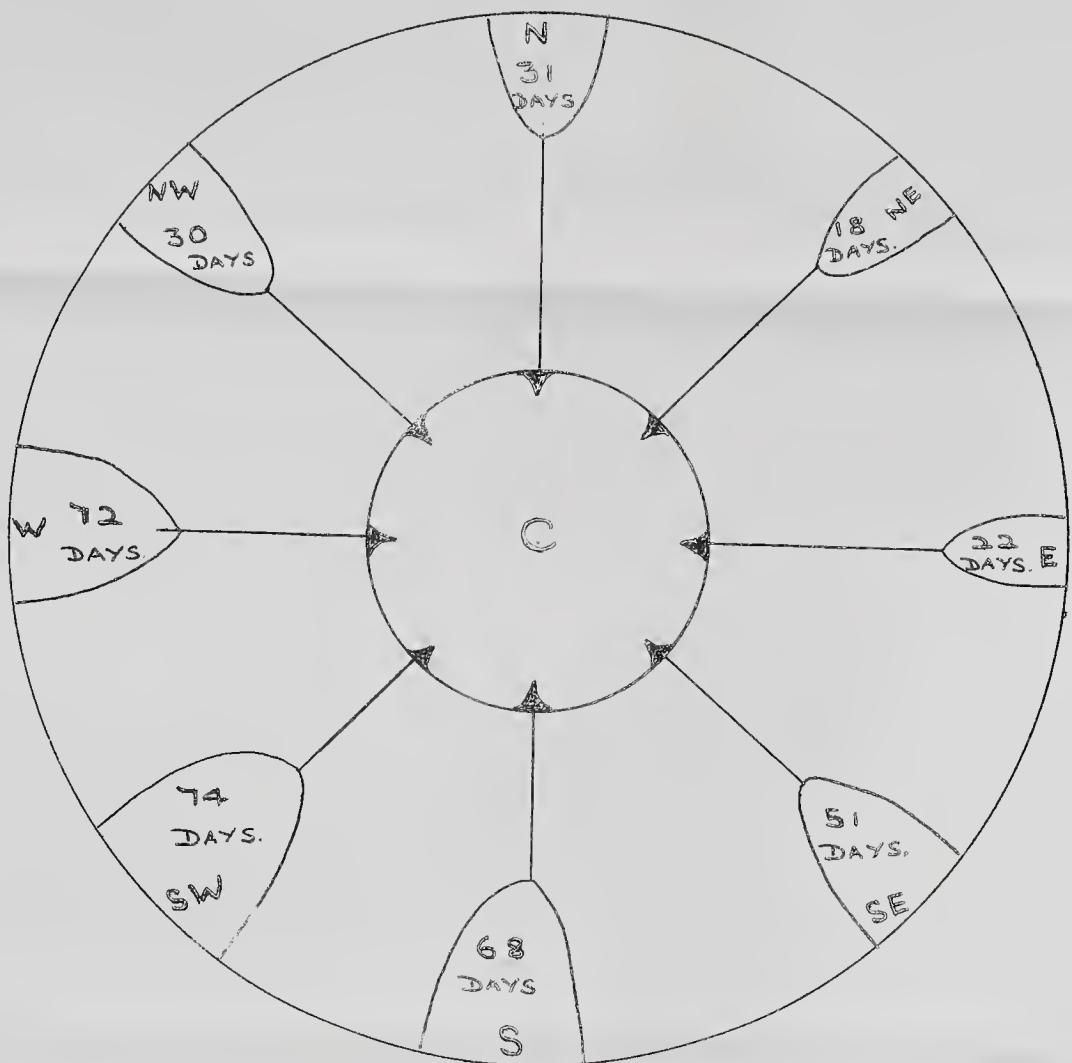
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Printed by
DALKEITH PRESS LIMITED
21-26 DALKEITH PLACE
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Standard deposit gauges - Graph of monthly figures for 1960, expressed in tons per square mile.



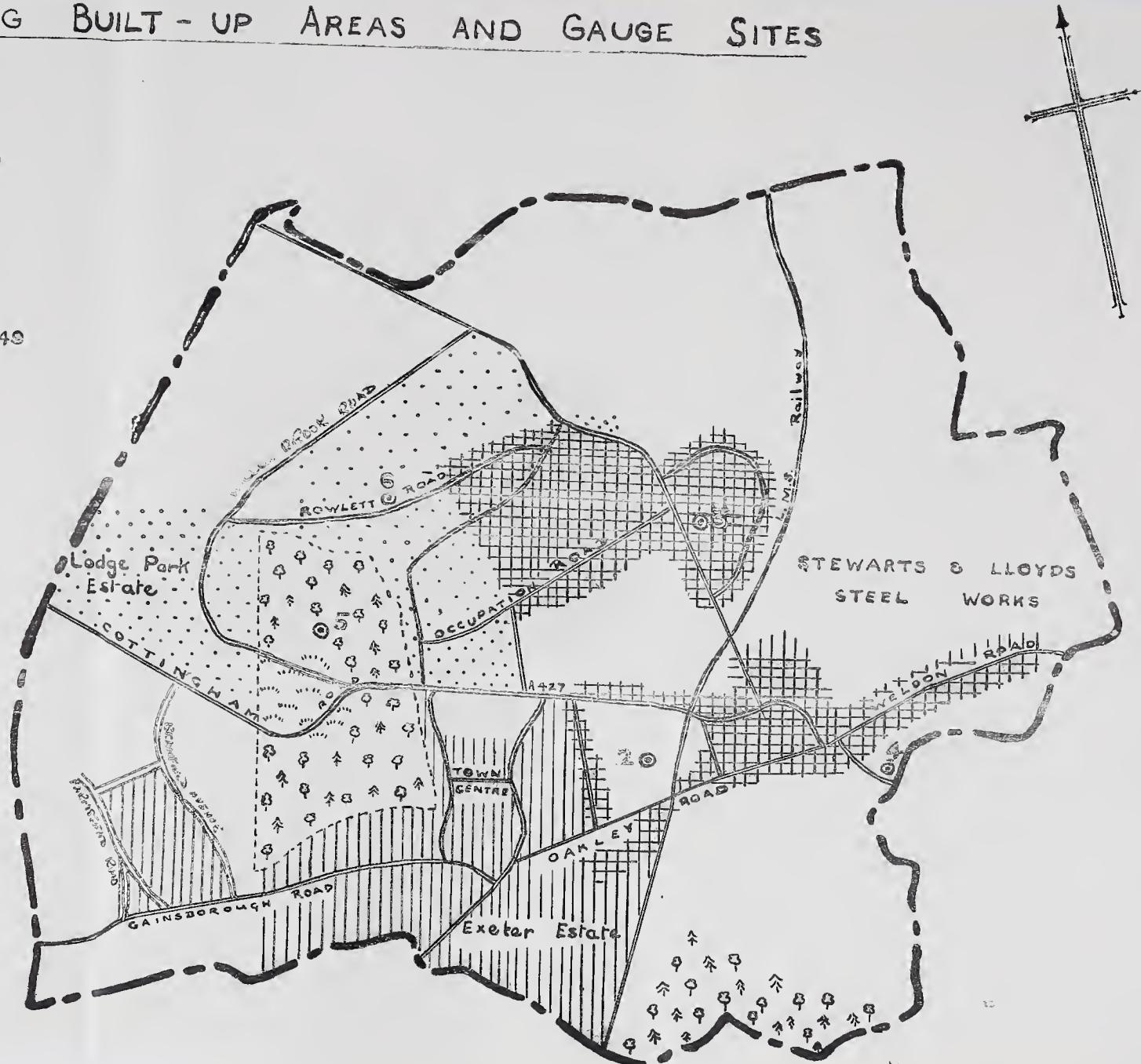
WIND DIRECTION - 1960.

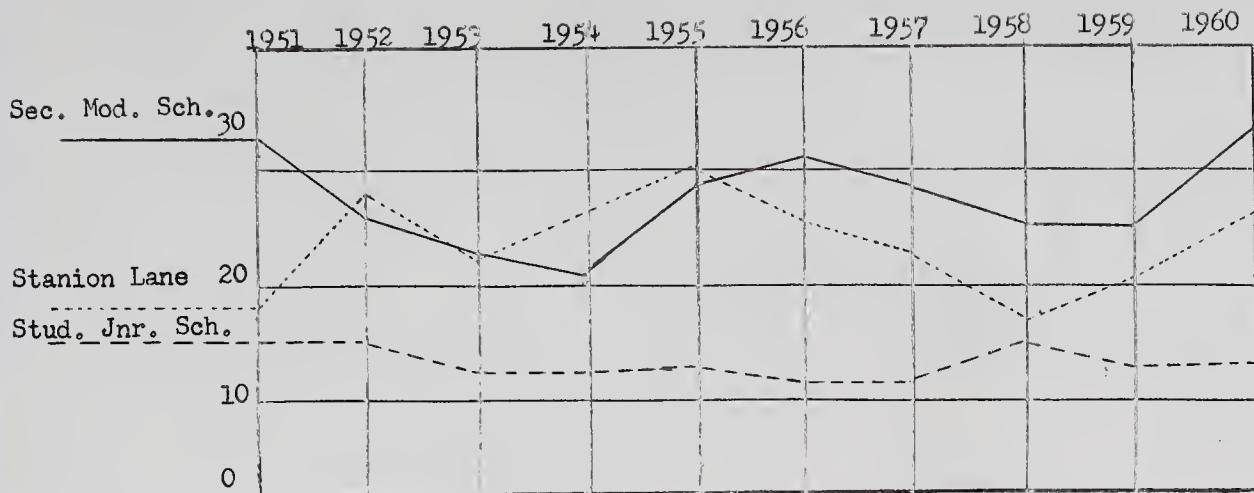
MAP SHOWING BUILT - UP AREAS AND GAUGE SITES

- [Grid pattern] BUILT UP areas prior to 1949
- [Cross-hatch] Areas developed by Local Authority since 1949
- [Vertical lines] Areas developed by Corby Development Corporation since 1949

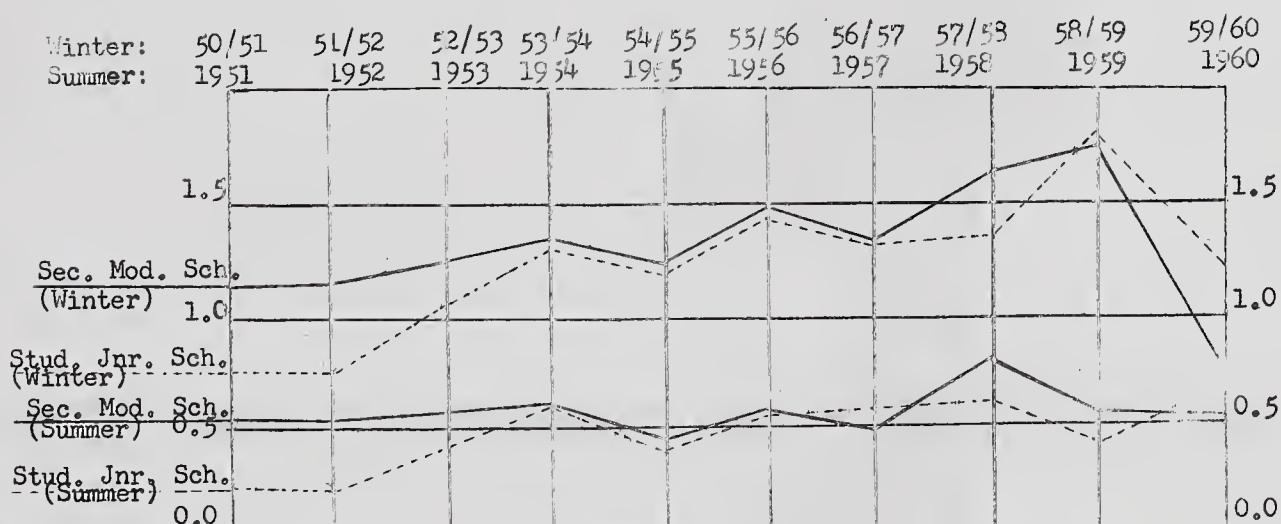
GAUGE SITE

1. Station Lane
2. Secondary Modern School
3. Studfall Junior School
4. Lodge Green
5. Boys Club

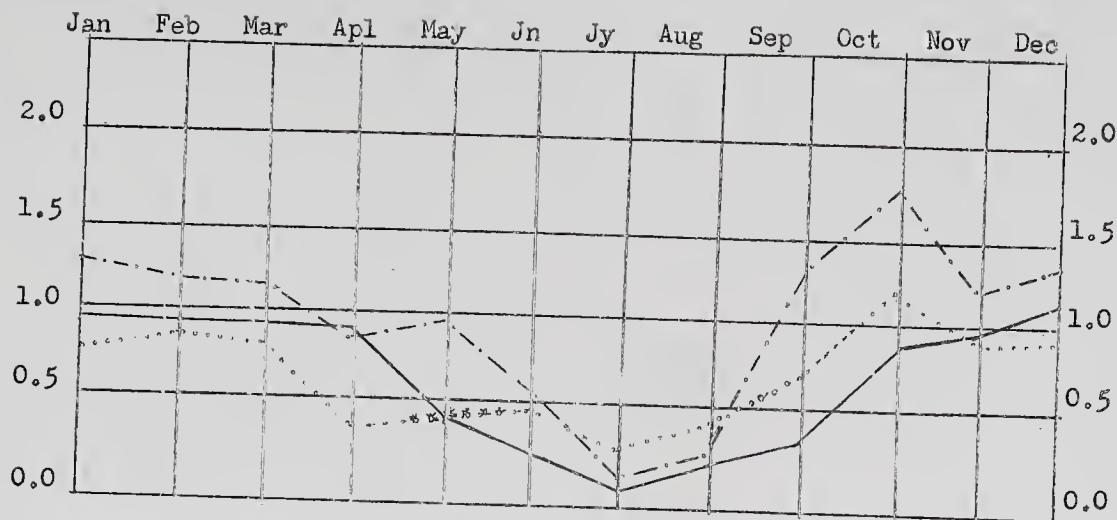




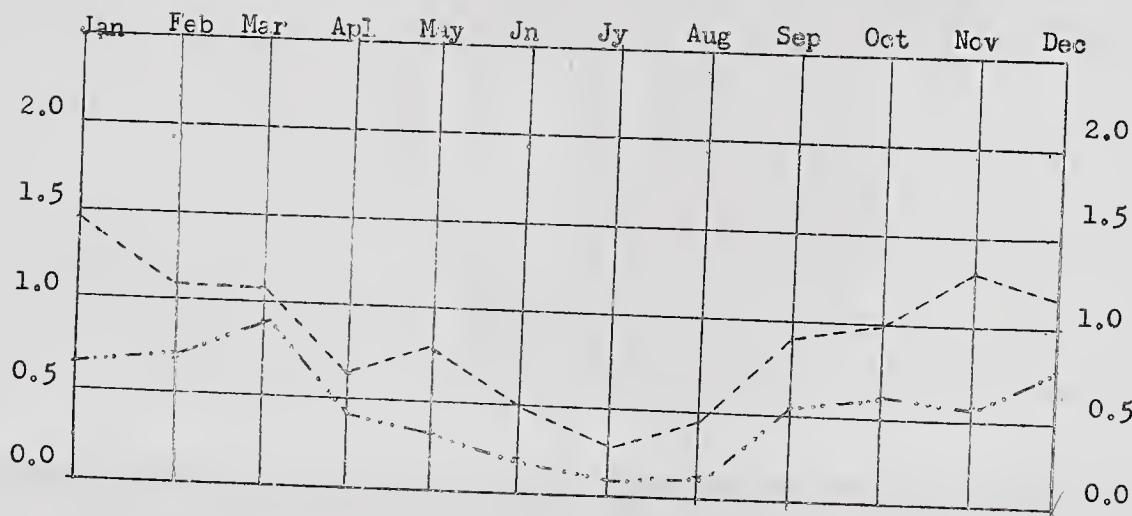
Standard Deposit Gauges : Annual means 1951 - 1960 expressed in tons/sq. mile/month.



PbO: Annual seasonal means 1950 - 1960, expressed in mgms SO₂/100 sq. cms./day average.



Asterisk: Unauthorised interference to instrument
resulting in damage to same.



Pb0 gauges: Graphs of monthly figures for 1960 in mgms SO_2 /100 sq. cms./
day average.

Secondary Mod. Sch. Studfall Jnr. Sch.
Stanion Lane. Lodge Green.
Boys' Club.....

